Mutual understanding between India and China

1894. SHRI NANA DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indo-China have common interests but on the other hand have little mutual understandings;

(b) whether visit of the Chinese premier scheduled in November could materialise; and

(c) if so, whether it would change the Chinese mindset and increase the mutual understanding between the two countries?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANT SINGH) (a) Government of India is committed to the development of friendly and good neighbourly relations with China on basis of the principles of Panchseel and mutual sensitivity to each other's concerns.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. The visit was postponed at the request of the Chinese side. The Chinese Premier is now expected to visit India early next year. Regular high level political exchanges between India and China are an important element in the process of the further development of bilateral relations.

Arrangements for Indians stranded in Pakistan

1895. DR. ALLADI P. RAJKUMAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any arrangement for travel of Indian Nationals who are stranded in Pakistan after fleeing from Afghanistan following US attacks; .

(b) the points on Indo-Pak border where these arrangements have been made; and

(c) the number of such Indian nationals who have come to India?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANT SINGH) (a) As per available information, no Indian National is stranded in Pakistan after fleeing from Afghanistan following U.S. attacks.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Indian resolution in UN General Assembly for global approach on terrorism

1896. DR. ALLADI P. RAJKUMAR:
SHRI RAMA MUNI REDDY SIRIGIREDDY:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India had moved a resolution in the U.N. General Assembly for adopting a convention against international terrorism;

(b) if so, where does that resolution stand at present and whether UN has considered the Indian draft;

(c) by when the world body is going to take up that resolution; and

(d) the measures adopted by the UN to deal with international terrorism?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANT SINGH): (a) to (d) India circulated the draft of a Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism at the 51st session of the UN General Assembly (UNGA) in 1996. This draft Convention, aimed at strengthening international cooperation to combat international terrorism, calls on all States to adopt measures to ensure that criminal acts within the scope of the Convention are, under no circumstances justifiable by considerations of political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or other similar nature. The Convention also calls on all States to take all practicable measures to prohibit the establishment and operation of terrorist installations and training camps, and to either prosecute or extradite terrorists.

At the 54th session of the UNGA, in 1999, it was decided that the Indian draft would be taken up for discussion in the Sixth committee of the United Nations. Three rounds of discussions have taken place on this draft Comprehensive Convention since October, 2000. Agreement has been reached on most aspects of the Convention. The UN Secretary-General has also held informal consultations to ensure expenditious finalisation of the Convention. Negotiations are continuing.